

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة تليقون عربية مستقلة عن المؤسسات الصحفية الرسمية "الرأي"

### V film shows Khaled with visitors

BAHRAIN, Feb. 27 (R)—Saudi Arabian Television today showed a film of King Khaled receiving visitors at the hospital in Riyadh where he was taken 10 days ago after feeling unwell. The Saudi Press Agency said earlier today the 67-year-old king's health was improving constantly and he had received a number of Saudi princes, cabinet ministers and citizens at the King Fahd specialist hospital in the Saudi capital. Saudi Television, watched in Bahrain, started its main evening news bulletin at several minutes' film of King Khaled sitting in an ordinary armchair supported by a pillow talking and smiling with his visitors. Saudi Health Minister Hussein Al Jazairi said a week ago that as on the king showed he was suffering from overwork and his illness was not connected with the heart operations he had in 1972 and 1978. At the end of the news film the king stood up and walked slowly and cautiously, but apparently unaided, out of the room.

### Libyan aides accused of taking bribes

TRIPOLI, Feb. 27 (R)—Bribes totalling millions of dollars have been paid to Libyan officials by foreign companies, an official Libyan newspaper reported. Green March, organ of the country's revolutionary committee, said in this week's edition an unspecified number of senior officials had been arrested and were awaiting trial. It branded those responsible as traitors and said they should be punished as such, a reference to laws published last year prescribing execution for serious economic crimes. No names were mentioned but in one case, the head of a public organisation was said to have accepted a \$350,000 sterling bribe for the award of contracts. In another, a payoff of \$500,000 was transferred to a Swiss bank for a prominent official in a development scheme. One corrupt executive had taken \$110,000 through his son studying in the United States and another had received 169,000 Libyan dinars (\$600,000) in the name of a fictitious Italian construction company, Green March said.

## Arabs react angrily to envoys change between Egypt, Israel

From combined agency dispatches

Reacted angrily Wednesday to the normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel through the exchange of ambassadors Tuesday between the two countries.

Arab League Secretary General Yasser Arafat said the day was a "day of anger and detestation" for all Arabs.

Mr. Arafat's close aide Mr. Yasser Arafat Rabbo, urged that "this day of infamy should be turned into an occasion for added determination and spirited struggle against the new alliance of Sadat, Israel and Jimmy Carter."

He attacked President Carter for opposing the Palestinian national aspiration to statehood, declaring that "there can be no stability in the whole region without an independent Palestinian state."

Saudi Arabia Wednesday joined other Arab countries in denouncing the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel and said the normalisation of relations had increased tension in the Middle East.

The Saudi Press Agency quoted an official spokesman as saying the exchange came "at a time when the enemy continues to occupy Arab territory and denies the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

The Saudi Arabian newspaper Al Bilad urged the Arabs to check the spread of "the poison of Zionism" as the Gulf newspapers intensified attack on Egypt for exchanging ambassadors with Israel. "Now that the Zionist octopus has extended its tentacles into Egypt with the exchange of ambassadors Tuesday, the Arabs must check the spread of the poison of Zionism," Al-Bilad said.

Another Saudi newspaper Okaz said that real Middle East peace did not begin with the exchange of ambassadors with Israel since points of conflict still threatened the region. "A just, comprehensive peace should emanate from a suitable solution to the crux of the problem, the question of Palestine," the newspaper added.

Akhbar Al Khaleej newspaper, published in Bahrain, referred to the public opposition in Egypt and said "the Egyptian people have served notice on the Zionist ambassador that it cannot be brain-washed. They (Egyptians) will never forget the barbaric slaughters by Israel in Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt itself," the newspaper said.

The United Arab Emirates' semi-official newspaper Al Itihad said the Arab Nation, while deeply mourning the inauspicious day, should take up a fresh united stand against the dangers threatening their dignity, existence and future.

In Kuwait, the newspaper Al Rai Al Am urged all Arab regimes to "react quickly, or an Israeli flag will be raised in another Arab country."

It said the Arab League member states which met in Baghdad in a summit conference to counter the Egyptian-Israeli peace process "must move from tolerance to attack."

Baghdad Radio said Wednesday President Saddam Hussein had dispatched two of his ministers on a tour of Arab capitals to deliver messages to Arab leaders.

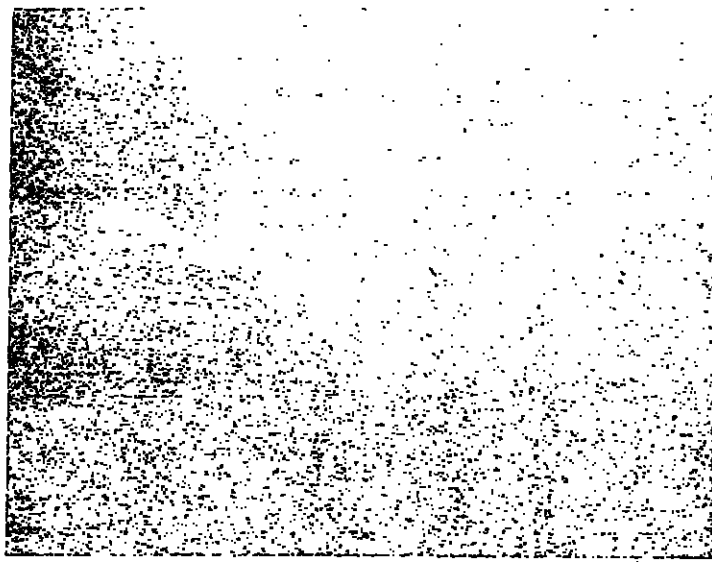
Interior Minister Saddam Shaker will visit Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and North Yemen while Commerce Minister Hussain Ali is flying to Libya and Algeria, the radio said.

Observers said these messages are connected with the new situation created through the normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel.

Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi told his Arab counterparts that unless they took immediate action to face the normalisation of Egyptian-Israeli relations they would be in real danger. Reporting this, the Libyan News Agency (JANA) said Col. Qadhafi said this in a cable to Arab kings and heads of state on the occasion of Egypt and Israel exchanging ambassadors.

The cable, according to (JANA), said: "Unless the Arabs meet at the highest political, military and economic levels... and face this danger immediately and courageously, this situation will constitute a real danger."

Describing the exchange of ambassadors as a black day, the cable called for tightening the Arab boycott of Egypt for making peace with Israel.



Terrified passengers (above) flee for their lives from the burning bulk of a China Airlines 707 that crashed on landing in Manila Wednesday. Officials said all but three of the 135 aboard were known to have survived. In the picture below, a rescuer carries a wounded survivor from the burning wreckage of flight 811 from Taipei. See story on page 6. (AP wirephotos)

## Iran's parliament to decide their fate U.S. hostages to face two more months in captivity

TEHRAN, Feb. 27 (R)—The 49 hostages held at the U.S. embassy here appeared to face at least another two months in captivity after a senior Iranian clergyman said today parliament could not start discussing their release before May.

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, secretary of the ruling Revolutionary Council, told a press conference the Islamic assembly due to be elected next month would probably open its debate some 10 weeks from now.

Revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in a statement last weekend, said it was up to parliament to decide terms for the release of the hostages held for 116 days by militant students demanding the ex-Shah's return to Iran.

The United Nations commission which is investigating Iran's grievances against the deposed Shah today visited the south Tehran Beheshti Zahra cemetery where those killed in last year's revolution were buried.

The panel of five lawyers from Algeria, France, Sri Lanka, Syria and Venezuela earlier held a third round of talks at the foreign ministry. No details were released.

About 2,000 people mobbed the commission members as they returned from the cemetery to their Tehran hotel via the satellite town of Rey. The crowd beat on their cars, shouting "death to the Shah."

The people assembled almost instantly when the commission which had asked to see a poor district, arrived.

Dr. Beheshti said at his weekly press conference today: "Parliament will sit in six weeks' time but its session to discuss the hostages will perhaps be after 10 weeks, because parliament needs nearly four weeks to organise itself."

The new assembly, or Majlis, is due to convene around April 7 after two-stage elections starting on March 14, although there has been opposition from some political groups to the second stage run-off which they fear could damage their chances.

Dr. Beheshti said that even if the parliament made the hostages its first business, it would take the body about a month to elect a speaker and work out its procedures. He said the debate on the hostages might also be long.

Another unknown quantity is the political make-up of the parliament. The hard-line Islamic Republican Party (IRP), of which Dr. Beheshti is himself a leading figure, is expected to campaign hard following its failure in last month's presidential elections.

He also indicated that it was still possible that Ayatollah Khomeini might decide the hostages' fate himself, even though the ailing

## Regional Briefs

ASCUS, Feb. 27 (AP)—A special envoy of Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira arrived here today for meetings with officials including President Hafez Al Assad. Mr. Sonoda and his delegation were greeted at the airport by the state secretary of Syria's council of ministers, Mr. Anwar Hamadeh. Mr. Ohira is expected to meet with Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al Rifai before departing on Saturday. The envoy is visiting eight in the Middle East and Southwest Asia.

HDAD, Feb. 27 (R)—Sheikh Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, Bahrain's heir apparent and defence minister, arrived here today for a two-day visit during which he will discuss bilateral relations with Arab questions, the Iraq News Agency said.

RAIN, Feb. 27 (R)—United States Energy Secretary Les Duncan will arrive in Saudi Arabia on Saturday for a day visit, the official Saudi Press Agency said today. The agency said Mr. Duncan would have talks with a number of officials on energy cooperation between the U.S. and Saudi Arabia. It gave no other details. An energy department spokesman in Washington last week Mr. Duncan was considering a standing invitation to visit Saudi Arabia but no date had set.

RAN, Feb. 27 (R)—A group of Afghan students broke into country's Tehran embassy today to protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan but were cleared out within half an hour, an embassy spokesman said. The spokesman said there was violence and the occupiers did not touch embassy documents. An police and revolutionary guards ushered them out of the building. On Jan. 6 about 40 Afghans spent several hours inside the embassy before a foreign ministry official persuaded them to leave.

DIABI, Feb. 27 (R)—The United Arab Emirates (UAE) rejected a "national charter" proposed by Iraq earlier this month. The official Emirates News Agency (WAM) reported. The proposal seeks to establish the principle of Arab unity and strengthen existing Arab mutual defence arrangements. "The announcement of the charter is timely since the Arab world demands that we all stand shoulder to shoulder and unite to safeguard our Arab Nation and our national interests," President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan said in a last night to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, according to the Iraqi Press. Jordan and several Gulf countries have also supported the UAE proposal.

RAN, Feb. 27 (R)—Iran's interior minister, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, stepped down last night because of his cancer in next month's parliamentary elections, revolutionary spokesman Hassan Habibi said. Mr. Habibi told reporters at a council meeting that Ayatollah Ali Khamenei-Kani, a council member, would take over as acting interior minister. Several other officials, including the mayor of Tehran, have resigned their posts because they are standing in the elections, the round of which is scheduled for March 14.

AIT, Feb. 27 (AP)—Kuwait's revenues from oil and gas in the year ending June 30, 1979, amounted to about \$14 billion, 28 per cent higher than the previous year, the Kuwait Central Bank said in its latest quarterly bulletin. The bulletin also said that the revenues from the sales of crude oil and gas in the third quarter of 1979 reached \$5.8 billion, an increase of about 59 per cent over the previous quarter, due to a series of oil price hikes around the world. If Kuwait maintains its current oil production of 2.5 million barrels a day, at the present price level of \$27.50 a barrel, the country's oil and gas revenues in the year ending on 30 this year will be more than \$25 billion, an increase of 80 per cent over the year before.

RAN, Feb. 27 (R)—Japanese technicians have arrived in Iran to resume work on a \$3 billion petrochemical project in the city of Bandar Khomeini. Some 30 Japanese technicians returned to the site at Bandar Khomeini, where construction of the Iranian-Japanese joint venture stopped last March after the revolution. Iran's oil ministry has appointed a special representative to liaise with the Japanese consortium. Oil Minister Khomeini told a press conference today that the representative had been given "full authority to implement the project with or without the Japanese."



## Autonomy talks resume at the Hague under very tight security

THE HAGUE, Feb. 27 (R)—Egyptian, Israeli and American delegations began a new round of talks on the crucial issue of Palestinian autonomy in a tightly-guarded session today.

Diplomatic sources said the delegations started the ninth round of the three-day discussions without the chief Israeli representative, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who arrived in the Netherlands later in the day from Copenhagen where he had been in a lecture tour.

The heads of the Egyptian and U.S. delegations, Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and President Carter's special envoy, Sam Lineberry, arrived yesterday.

The delegations met this morning in the luxury Kurhaus Hotel in the resort of Scheveningen on the outskirts of the Hague, the sources said.

The talks on self-government for the Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip were set up under the Camp David accords signed by Israel and Egypt with President Carter in September 1978. They are scheduled to be completed by the end of this year and are widely regarded as holding the key to a comprehensive Middle East peace agreement.

The talks are expected to continue until Friday morning. No press briefings or news conferences have been announced and the discussions are being held in strict secrecy.

Informed sources said the delegations had taken over an entire wing of the hotel which overlooks the North Sea. The delegates, who are all staying in the same 265-room building, include the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr. Ezzat Ghoni.

Police, with dogs, patrolled outside the red sandstone hotel and many men were posted on the roof.

The talks have already caused diplomatic trouble for the Dutch government. Iraq cancelled a visit to Baghdad by Foreign Minister Christian van der Klauwe at the weekend, apparently feeling that by hosting the negotiations the Netherlands were tacitly backing the idea of their being held without direct Palestinian representation.

Bonn reports deficit in Arab World trade

BONN, Feb. 27 (R)—Rising oil prices drove West Germany's trade with the Arab World into a deficit of 1.2 billion marks (\$485 million) last year, the finance ministry said today.

In the previous year, Bonn had chalked up a trade surplus of three billion marks. But a ministry report showed West Germany's imports from Arab states of which 90 per cent were oil deliveries, shot up in 1979 to reach 16.6 billion marks.

At the same time its exports to the region increased by only nine per cent to 17.4 billion marks.

Largely because of the rising oil costs West Germany registered a balance of payments deficit last year for the first time since 1965.

## Klibi proposes pan-Arab team to mediate disputes

TUNIS, Feb. 27 (R)—Arab League Secretary General Cheddi Klibi proposed today that a pan-Arab committee be set up to mediate in disputes such as the present bitter row between Tunisia and the Libyan Jamahiriya.

Speaking at the opening of an extraordinary session of the 21-member league called to discuss the dispute between the neighbouring North African states, Mr. Klibi said the row had split two countries linked by blood, history and a common struggle for independence and freedom.

He suggested the creation of a permanent mediation committee in addition to other measures the league might take.

The row between Tunisia and Tripoli flared after a guerrilla attack on the Tunisian phosphate mining town of Gafsa last month in which 41 people died and more than 100 were wounded. Tunisia accused Libya of masterminding the raid, but Tripoli denied it.

Conference sources said that during private consultations last night, Arab ministers had suggested the two adversaries end their fierce propaganda war and withdraw troops from frontier zones.

Although Tripoli called for a postponement of the meeting, Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary Ali Abdul Salam Tureki is attending.

## Ismail denies giving Soviets military bases in South Yemen

KUWAIT, Feb. 27 (Agencies)—South Yemeni President Abdul Fattah Ismail today denounced reports of Soviet military bases in his country as propaganda by the United States.

Mr. Ismail said in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Shamsah published today: "Talk of the presence of Soviet bases in our country and of the existence of an Afghanistan-Aden-Ethiopia axis is propaganda produced by the United States and imperialist powers to cover an American plan to gain control of the Gulf."

The semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram said in an unsourced report from Aden 10 days ago that two battalions of South Yemeni troops had been airlifted to Kabul to fight alongside Soviet forces against Afghan rebels. It added that South Yemen had provided the Soviet Union with an air base equipped with sophisticated weapons and anti-aircraft batteries.

President Ismail said that South Yemen wanted to cooperate with other states in the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula "to the highest possible degree, free from all tutelage and without interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

In the wide-ranging interview President Ismail supported the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and admitted that relations between his government and both Saudi Arabia and Iraq were "cool."

South Yemen "is proud of its friendship with the Soviet Union, which is based on equality and mutual respect, as the Soviet Union along with other socialist countries such as East Germany and Cuba has provided us with military assistance since our independence," Mr. Ismail said.

President Ismail said plans for him to visit Saudi Arabia last year were cancelled twice by the Saudi authorities.

"It is obvious that relations between South Yemen and Saudi Arabia are cool, but there is no tension," he added.

He said: "There is still a marked coolness in our relations with Iraq". He said this followed the assassination of an Iraqi lecturer in Aden last year by Iraqi agents.

He said his country "has no objections" to a dialogue with neighbouring Oman, to normalise relations. South Yemen-Oman relations have been strained over the past decade as a result of the previous operations of Omani rebels from bases across the border in South Yemen. Mr. Ismail said he is also trying "to establish bridges with the Iranian revolution."



Abdul Fattah Ismail

## Ram resigns as leader of India's Janata Party

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (R)—Jagjivan Ram today resigned as leader of India's opposition Janata Party, plunging it into a new crisis eight months after losing office.

The resignation followed an exchange of letters between Mr. Ram and Janata President Chandra Shekhar in which Mr. Shekhar accused Mr. Ram of shifting his position on the delicate issue of Janata members being allowed to join a militant Hindu organisation.

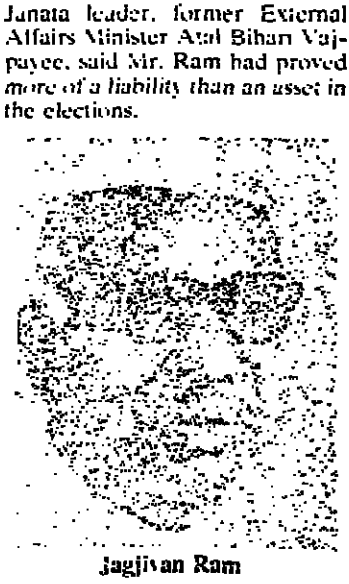
Mr. Ram, who is a Harijan (untouchable) and claims the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) is a caste organisation, opposed the dual membership.

Mr. Shekhar accused Mr. Ram of going back on assurance he gave to patch up the party rift the issue had caused.

Mr. Ram, 71, became opposition leader last year after serving in every government since 1947. He may now form a new party or join Premier Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party.

His leadership of Janata has been criticised since the party was badly beaten by Mrs. Gandhi in last month's national elections.

Mr. Shekhar and another



Jagjivan Ram

## Egyptian student protests normalisation of relations by seizing seven hostages

CAIRO, Feb. 27 (Agencies)—An Egyptian student seized seven men at gunpoint yesterday while Israel's new ambassador was presenting his credentials in Cairo and demanded that the ambassador be expelled, police said today. But security forces stormed the student's house early today and overcame him in a gunfight.

A police spokesman said the incident took place at the village of Aghaur, about 40 kilometres north of Cairo, where Israeli Ambassador Elihu Ben Elissar was presenting his credentials to President Anwar Sadat.

The spokesman said the student, Mr. Saad Isma, 23, lured the seven men to his house, held them at gunpoint and demanded that Dr. Ben Elissar leave Egypt by 1 p.m. (1100 GMT) today.

But five of the hostages escaped during the night and security forces freed the other two after storming the house this morning.

Police said the student was seriously wounded in the gunfight and said he was in critical condition.

Although left-wing political organisations staged protest rallies in Cairo while the credentials ceremony was under way, police said Mr. Isma appeared to have no political affiliations.

The officers said he had prepared his move carefully at least three days in advance. "He had a sawed-off shotgun, a machinegun and plenty of ammunition," said one officer.

## Tunisian PM sent to Paris for treatment

PARIS, Feb. 27 (R)—Jordanian Prime Minister Hadi Nouira arrived in Paris last night for urgent medical treatment after being taken ill in Tunis.

Informed sources in Tunis said Mr. Nouira was suffering from a circulatory ailment. No further details were immediately available.

The special plane transporting the prime minister was met at Orly airport by an ambulance which took him straight to a hospital in the French capital.

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## Shuqairi buried in Jordan Valley

DEIR ALLA, Feb. 27 (JNA) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was buried today in the Jordan Valley near the tomb of

Muslim leader Abu 'Obeida Ibn Al Jarrah.

The body of Mr. Shuqairi, who died yesterday at the age of 72, was carried from the University of Jordan Hospital to the mosque in Deir Alla for prayers before burial.

Taking part in the funeral was the Chief Chamberlain, Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, who deputised for His Majesty King Hussein and later presented condolences to the Shuqairi family, and Minister of Agriculture Qasem Al Rimawi, who deputised for the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf. Also taking part were a number of former prime ministers, Jordanian officials, Arab ambassadors in Amman, members of the PLO executive committee, members of the Palestinian National Council and mayors of West Bank towns.



Chief Chamberlain Ra'd Ibn Zaid greets Col. Na'im Ibn Khatib, the commander in Jordan of the Palestine Liberation Army, as Minister of Agriculture Qasem Al Rimawi follows him through the receiving line.



His Highness Prince Hassan is seen off on his tour of Kuwait, Qatar and Iraq by the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Armed Forces

Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Lawzi

## Prince Hassan leaves on tour of 3 Arab nations

AMMAN, Feb. 27 (Agencies)—His Highness Crown Prince Hassan left for Kuwait today at the start of a tour that will take him also to Qatar and Iraq. His talks with the leaders of these countries will aim at strengthening their relations with Jordan.

Shortly after he flew in on his two-day official visit to Kuwait, Prince Hassan had talks with Kuwait's Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah. Formal talks will begin tomorrow and will concentrate on economic cooperation, officials said.

Prince Hassan was met on arrival by Kuwait's heir-apparent and Prime Minister, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah. The Crown Prince is accompanied on his tour, which will last several days, by Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs and Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat, Director General of the Royal Scientific Society Albert Butros, Secretary General of the National Planning Council Basil Jardane and the President of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Mohammad Ali Budeir.

## Road to oblivion

THE TALKS which delegates from the United States, Egypt and Israel have opened in the Dutch North Sea resort of Scheveningen, near The Hague, have a certain air of unreality about them.

Based on any rational consideration of the current realities of the Middle East situation, it is inconceivable that these three parties can possibly see any justification for continuing the sterile exercise of trying to agree on a plan for "autonomy" for the one and a half million Palestinians living under Israeli occupation in their own homeland.

And yet the Camp David parties are nervously eyeing the calendar as their May deadline bears down on them. And the leaders of the three countries, for selfish political reasons of their own, are pressuring their representatives to come up with a result — President Carter because he needs a foreign policy "victory" to present to the voters in this election year; President Sadat because he faces burgeoning domestic political opposition to his Middle East course; and Prime Minister Begin because he desperately needs the "autonomy" scheme in order to consolidate Israeli control over the occupied territories.

And yet the Camp David experience of all three men to date, despite the brave front they put on in public, has not been a happy one for any of them. Indeed, the "accomplishments" so far have left each of them dangerously exposed, and therefore more desperately in need of a quick solution than ever.

America's exercise in addressing part of the problem — the Egyptian-Israeli front — whilst ignoring, or indeed exacerbating, the crux of the problem — the issue of Palestinian national rights — has succeeded only in alienating the broad mass of Arabs and their leaders even further from U.S. diplomacy, thus, from America's point of view, endangering its Arab oil supplies and, willy-nilly, enhancing Moscow's credibility in the region (Afghanistan or no Afghanistan).

As for Egypt, while President Sadat can point to the retrieval of (part of) Sinai and can try to impress his people with the flood of U.S. megabucks coming into the economy, this does not quite balance off against the extent to which Sadat has isolated his people from their Arab brethren, or exposed his country to justifiable accusations of perfidiousness for inviting the Zionists into his house before they've even returned all the property they have stolen.

Israel's position is the real giveaway of the deadly game these three are playing. Mr. Begin has seen fit to clamp a virtual round-the-clock curfew on the people to whom he is supposedly about to grant "autonomy": he has stepped up the expropriation and illegal settlement of their land; he has authorised the settlement of Jewish families in the heart of a key Arab city. Mr. Begin offers "autonomy" for these people, but not for their land: his negotiating partners, apparently oblivious to world history, continue to regard "autonomy" as a desirable condition somehow equivalent to the self-determination and independence which every other people in history has been permitted to fight for.

These are all cynical delusions. Any agreement emerging from the Scheveningen talks is bound to be motivated by expediency. Such a solution will be as meaningless as the self-endowed mandate of these three parties to tackle the Palestinian question without the participation of the Palestinians themselves.

At the same time, any failure of the Scheveningen talks to produce results will help to consign the Camp David process to the oblivion they deserve and clear the way for more appropriate, more genuine and more representative initiatives.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Yesterday President Sadat and Premier Begin exchanged congratulations via the direct Israeli-Egyptian telephone link on the occasion of receiving each other's ambassadors. The Zionist leader described what happened as an historic event, while the Egyptian president described it as the establishment of peace in the region.

Nobody can see what kind of peace has been established: where is it? Is it in Jerusalem, where Al Aqsa mosque is in captivity and the Christian sanctuaries are being exposed to looting? Or is it the alleged peace in Hebron, where worshippers are not allowed to perform their Friday prayers at Al Ibrahim mosque? Or has peace been achieved by imposing a curfew because the people of Hebron resist the Zionist settlement of their region?

Is it a sign of peace that the jails in the occupied territories are filled with thousands of Palestinians, and the rising tide of settlements swallows — by suppression and force — Arab land? AL DUSTOUR: The negotiations in The Hague among the U.S., Egypt and Israel on so-called Palestinian autonomy have no hope of achieving any real progress at the Palestinian level without a new concession from President Sadat.

Therefore, we believe that there is no hope of any success in the autonomy negotiations, because they are based on erroneous assumptions. They are hopeless also because the Camp David parties have adopted contradictory and vague attitudes in interpreting the Camp David accords, which only serve the purpose of Israel as it imposes *de facto* solutions.

The national duty, therefore, is for Arab countries to hasten the European initiative to put forward an alternative, since Camp David has only achieved its true and ultimate goal — which is to conclude a separate peace between Egypt and Israel. It has also succeeded in separating Egypt from the rest of the Arab World.

The Egyptian leadership tries clumsily to produce justifications to conceal its genuine aim, which is to exchange two-thirds of Sinai for Arab and Palestinian land and rights. This is due to the short-sighted policy of the Egyptian leadership which, combined with Israel's expansionist policy, has failed to establish peace based on total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and safeguarding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people — especially their right to self-determination in their homeland, Palestine.



The coffin of late former PLO president Ahmad Shuqairi, draped with a Palestinian flag, is carried to the grave.

## Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Feb. 27 (JNA)—A delegation of leaders of the Muslim community in the Soviet Union is due here on Sunday for a visit to Jordan to last several days. During the visit, the delegation will hold talks with officials at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs and will hold an exhibition of Muslim books in Amman.

AMMAN, Feb. 27 (JNA)—Austrian Minister of National Defence Otto Rosch arrived here today at the head of a military delegation on a visit to Jordan to last several days. He will be holding talks with the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and Jordanian officials.

AMMAN, Feb. 27 (JNA)—Minister of Municipal, Rural and Environmental Affairs Jamal Sha'er met today with visiting delegations from the U.S. Agency for International Development and the World Bank. They reviewed financial aid to Jordan to help it prevent pollution. The minister explained to the delegation the ministry's programmes and cooperation with the two organisations in this respect in the Azraq region and Irbid.

AMMAN, Feb. 27 (JNA)—Jordan will take part in a U.N.-sponsored meeting of experts on population and the role of women which will be held in Geneva on March 2. Representing Jordan at the 12-day meeting, which was called for by the International Labour Organisation, will be Dr. Umaymah Al Dahham from the Faculty of Economics and Commerce at the University of Jordan.

AMMAN, Feb. 27 (JNA)—The Ministry of Public Works will this year construct an eight-kilometre stretch of the planned highway connecting Amman with Damascus, a ministry spokesman announced today. He said the construction of the new highway that will extend to the Jordanian-Syrian border will cost JD 2.5 million. The project is included in a joint Jordanian-Syrian agreement concluded last year by the Ministry of Public Works and the Syrian Ministry of Transport.

AMMAN, Feb. 27 (JT)—A two-man team of West German experts on regional planning and the environment ended a visit to Jordan and left for home today. They have worked out a tentative programme for the development of the southern regions of the country in cooperation with a team from the Ministry of Municipal, Rural and Environmental Affairs, a ministry spokesman said. According to the spokesman West Germany will supply technical expertise and equipment needed for further comprehensive study on regional planning to be carried out in the governorates of Ma'an and Aqaba in the next 24 months.

AMMAN, Feb. 27 (JNA)—A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said today that a total of 17 incidents occurred in Jordan over the past 24 hours, resulting in the death of one person and the injury of six others. Among these, he said, there were six road accidents. Two people were also asphyxiated yesterday by fumes—from kerosene heater left burning in a tightly closed room.

AMMAN, Feb. 27 (JNA)—The director of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC), Mr. Mohammad Shahed Ismail, discussed today with the representative of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Dr. Hikmat Abbas, the regional cable project to link Damascus, Amman, Aqaba and Haql. Saudi Arabia. The project constitutes the basic framework of the telecommunications network connecting Arab countries with one another and with the outside world, and which the Arab Telecommunications Union plans to implement in stages. The fund's board of directors has decided in

principle to finance the project. Dr. Abbas is currently studying the project's technical details with Jordanian officials.

AMMAN, Feb. 27 (JNA)—Programmes prepared by the Ministry of Tourism for promoting tourism and attracting tourists to Jordan during 1980 were reviewed here today by Director of Tourism Michael Hamarneh and Jordanian tourist and travel agents. They also discussed the participation of local travel agencies in stimulating domestic tourism.



Director General of Tourism Michael Hamarneh reviews tourism programmes with tourist and travel agents in his office Wednesday.

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## West Bank mayors speak with the Jordan Times

## Shak'a: Weizman threatened me with punitive action

## Milhem: Arabs must be made aware of West Bank suffering

By Jenab Tutunji

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 27--The Mayor of Nablus, Mr. Bassam Al Shak'a, as threatened with punitive action by Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman for opposing the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement three months prior to his arrest on rumpus charges of "endorsing terrorism" last November, Mr. Shak'a told the Jordan Times here tonight.

Mr. Shak'a, who is in Amman to discuss aid for the West Bank, said that he had been called to meet Mr. Weizman and told that the only way to peace was President Sadat's way. His persistent opposition to the agreement and to the autonomy plan would lead to "measures" being taken against him, including "physical punishment," he was warned.

The mayor was in fact imprisoned for three weeks and was about to be expelled from the West Bank when the Israeli government reversed its policy after massive resignations by West Bank and Gaza Strip mayors and the wake of demonstrations in the West Bank and protests from the United States, Egypt and even members of the Israeli Knesset.

The charges, which were brought forward after a heated argument between Mr. Shak'a and the Israeli military coordinator of the West Bank, Gen. Danny Matt, were deliberately concocted, Mr. Shak'a said. It became apparent that the charges had no foundation after the release of a tape recording of the conversation between the two men. Gen. Matt signed, but has since been reinstated as military coordinator.

"I told the defence minister that was not acting in the service of

any particular political line," Mr. Shak'a said. "I and many others in the occupied territories are trying to express our pain and our despair as a result of the actions of the occupation authorities," he added.

"Israel's actions and policy in the occupied territories have become unbearable," he said. "One cannot but cry out after so much pain."

When asked about the case of Mr. Nader Affouri, a Nablus resident who became a mental wreck after two years of "administrative detention" in an Israeli prison, Mr. Shak'a said he had visited him in the mental asylum near Bethlehem where he has been kept since his release less than two weeks ago, and found he had turned into a vegetable.

Mr. Affouri has gone into total withdrawal as a result of torture while in prison. "It's a tragedy," Mr. Shak'a said. "He is no more than a physical hulk. He does not react to anything around him. Even when his infant son was brought in to see him and touched him on the face he did not bat an eye."

Mr. Affouri had served a three year term after being convicted of being a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. He was freed early in 1978 and then only a few weeks later was arrested again and held this time without trial.

"They began by trying to extract information from him," Mr. Shak'a said. "He started to come apart bit by bit. He gradually lost control over his body -- he would urinate and defecate where he was. In spite of this they continued to torture him, and the paralysis spread."

"He lost control of his senses. When we brought this to the attention of the Israeli authorities they



Bassam Shak'a

claimed he was putting on an act. "They burnt him on his face to see whether he was acting or not. Finally they moved him to the Ramleh hospital. Then they gave up on him, and in view of our appeals, allowed him to be taken to a mental asylum," Mr. Shak'a said.

No investigation has been launched by the prison authorities into the causes of Mr. Affouri's predicament, the Nablus mayor said.

Mrs. Felicia Langer, Mr. Affouri's lawyer, also says he was tortured. A spokesman for Israel's Ministry of Justice said last week that Israeli and foreign doctors who had examined him diagnosed his ailment as "hysterical paralysis."

"The doctors say it is a result of constant terror and torture," Mr. Shak'a remarked.

Citing other cases, Mr. Shak'a said: "About a week before we came to Amman, Israeli soldiers went into Nablus prison following disturbances there and fired tear gas bombs directly into the prisoners' cells. This sort of treatment applies to all the prisoners."

Wives and relatives of Palestinian prisoners held in Nablus

prison staged a sit-in demonstration at Nablus town hall ten days ago. Asked if this had led to any results, Mr. Shak'a remarked: "In such cases, the occupation authorities display a greater degree of paralysis than Nader Affouri."

"During 13 years of occupation we have slid backwards. This applies to services, water resources, agriculture, electrical power. In every aspect there is a shortcoming in bettering the condition of our towns and cities," he said.

Referring to the \$70 million donated by Arab countries to the "Steadfastness Fund" set up at the 1978 Baghdad summit to aid the people of the Israeli occupied territories, Mr. Shak'a said: "A city like Nablus alone needs \$10 million just for building roads and a sewerage system. During the last two years we spent \$15 million on electricity and water projects and services. We need schools, we need many things."

Actually, Nablus is a rare exception among West Bank towns in that it has been able to push through its own water and electricity projects. The municipality has dug a new well from which it expects to start pumping water soon, and it has built a new power station housing three generators with a combined output of 15,000 kilowatts which should start providing electricity to the town within a few months.

Asked about the secret of his municipality's success at a time when the Israelis are taking control of the West Bank's water resources and power generating capacity for their own benefit, Mr. Shak'a replied that these projects existed before the Israeli occupation, but that the key probably lies in the concern shown by the Nablus municipality from the outset to safeguard the independence of these projects.

"At every opportunity we made it clear to the occupation authorities that we would not relinquish our right to have our own projects and to develop them. This is our legal right, and a right we have in fact," he said.

While in Amman, Mr. Shak'a, along with other West Bank mayors, attended the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee set up at the Baghdad summit to channel aid to the West Bank and Gaza Strip to help the people there resist the Israeli effort to swallow up Arab lands and resources, and to give Palestinians incentives to stay on their land.

Asked what is the most effective thing the Arab countries can do for their brethren under occupation, Mr. Shak'a said "help to set us free, liberate us of the occupation first and foremost."

The Steadfastness Fund should be used in accordance with a well-integrated plan and according to an order of priorities defined by the needs of the occupied territories, he said.

"But ultimately, despite all the difficulties, we will have to rely on ourselves to develop ourselves. The basic thing we need is liberation," he said.

In order for the Arab countries to come up with a workable peace proposal as a viable alternative to the unacceptable Egyptian-Israeli agreements, the Arabs must reach the point where they all appreciate with equal force the dangers of the current situation and genuinely feel with their brethren under occupation. "First they must have common objectives and aspirations, then they can formulate a viable plan," he said.

Mr. Shak'a will go on from Amman to Qatar where he plans to attend the conference of the Organisation of Arab Cities. He will be returning to Amman on his way back to Nablus.

By Ron Cathell  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 27--A prominent West Bank mayor said tonight Palestinians will never participate in the current autonomy talks because the Camp David framework, in which Egyptian-Israeli negotiations are being conducted, does not recognise the Palestinians as the core of the Middle East problem.

Halhoul Mayor Mohammad Milhem, here with a group of West Bank mayors for meetings of the joint Jordanian-PLO steadfastness committee, told the Jordan Times that "unless Palestinians are recognised as the core of the problem, there is no hope of our taking part in the talks. We are owners of 80 per cent of the occupied land. How can you expect us to accept autonomy and lose ground to the Israelis?"

But Mr. Milhem said the Arabs have not offered any alternative strategy that would be acceptable as a basis for negotiations.

"The Arabs have not put forward a well planned strategy to serve as an alternative base for negotiations," he said. "In our view, the Arabs have lacked this strategy, which could be taken to the United States" as an alternative to the Camp David process.

There are essentially two reasons for this lack. The Arabs are not unified on the issue and have not "come together" to formulate a proposal, and they don't fully understand the "human suffering of the Palestinians" under Israeli occupation.

Next week during meetings in Qatar of the Organisation of Arab Cities, Mr. Milhem will vividly describe Palestinian suffering at the hands of the Israelis. He believes that once Arabs fully understand the extent of Israeli oppression in the occupied territories they will be more "serious" about initiating a strategy to end the military occupation.

"I think there should be more readiness in the Arab World, and in the Arab League, to take our problem more seriously," he said.

Because the Arabs do not fully understand the suffering of Palestinians in occupied territories, they lack sufficient empathy to arouse them to act, Mr. Milhem explained. So he plans to describe the routine imprisonment, beatings and harassment by Israeli authorities of Palestinians. "The

## U.S. hostages to face two more months in captivity

Continued from page 1

revolutionary leader has passed on the problem to Iran's future deputies.

Stressing Iran's view that the crisis between Tehran and Washington could only be eased when the U.S. changed its policy towards Iran, Dr. Beheshti said: "The others must show that they have changed their policy fully."

He said he did not detect any change in American policy. Dr. Beheshti said it was not up to President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr to decide on freeing the captives.

The president "cannot do according to his idea and can only do according to the constitution," he said.

Asked whether the U.N. panel would see the hostages, Dr. Beheshti said: "We should discuss it more but it is not excluded."

The embassy students tonight repeated their opposition to the commission visiting the hostages.

A student spokesman who identified himself as Reza told Reuters:



Mohammad Milhem

only way out from under occupation that the Israelis want to give us," he said, "is by either the grave or emigration."

Students and political activists are dealt special treatment by the Israelis. Often students are denied permission to attend universities abroad to learn a profession. The occupation authorities try to force them to become "coolies and serve the Israelis," he said, working as common labourers instead of as professionals or technicians.

Released detainees also meet special difficulties. The Israeli authorities do not grant them work permits, thereby denying them a means of earning a living. In addition, they are denied travel permits, so they are forced to stay in one town.

Palestinian refugee camps are the target of marauding Israeli police, Mr. Milhem said, who break into homes and shops and destroy possessions. The refugees are helpless against such acts.

But even more serious oppressive measures by the occupation authorities are restrictions on economic and municipal development. That is why the group of West Bank mayors are here -- to participate in meetings of the joint Jordanian-PLO committee which was set up at the Baghdad conference in 1978 to channel funds to the West Bank for bolstering Palestinian steadfastness against Israeli occupation.

Mayors of Nablus, Bethlehem, Jericho, Beit Sahour, Dora, Betunia and Halhoul told the committee what they think are the best ways to use the funds -- ways to hold Palestinians on their soil instead of letting them be forced to emigrate so they can find means of supporting their families.

Mr. Milhem said the commission has come to investigate the crimes of the Shah and the United States. They have not come here to visit the hostages.

"And so the members of the commission cannot see the hostages at all."

The students' spiritual leader, Hojatolislam Mohammad Mousavi Khorini, told a rally outside the embassy that the students were against such a visit "since the crimes of the Shah and the U.S. are clear to the Iranian people."

"Why does the commission want to meet the hostages? That will not be evidence against the Shah and the U.S.," he told several thousand Tehran factory workers gathered outside the mission gates.

If the results of the commission were not approved by the Iranian nation, it meant that "the commission is the tool of (President) Carter and the U.S.," he said.

The major needs, Mr. Milhem said, are to improve municipal, educational and health services, and to develop the agricultural and industrial sectors so more jobs are available to absorb the labour force.

At the Baghdad summit some \$100 million was promised by Arab states for supporting the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the occupied territories. "If this amount was pumped into municipalities it would be some help," Mr. Milhem said. "But we need ten times this amount. We have gone 13 years without any outside funds. Our towns are decaying."

So far, only \$70 million of the \$100 million promised has been collected. Some Arab states have not fulfilled their pledges. And of the \$70 million, only half has been channelled to the West Bank Palestinians. The rest is sitting in Amman banks.

Mr. Milhem cited several snags in the flow of the funds to the West Bank. The least problematic is the slowness of the joint committee in deciding which projects are to receive funds. Mr. Milhem thinks this pace will improve this year as the joint committee better under-

stands the needs in the West Bank. "I think that the funds for fiscal 1980-1981, because of our meetings here, will be channelled more quickly and used more efficiently," he said.

The major obstacles to channeling the funds are on the Israeli end. Permission must be got from the occupation authorities for the funds to enter the West Bank, permission which is not always forthcoming. Usually, such funds are earmarked for specific projects, or for specific municipalities. And often the Israeli authorities refuse to grant building permits needed for the project.

This is especially the case in projects for drilling water wells or building power stations. "The Israelis don't want us to be autonomous," Mr. Milhem said. "They want to control all our public utilities so they can strangle us."

Mr. Milhem hopes that after the Arabs better understand the Palestinians' suffering under Israeli occupation, they will offer more financial assistance and become more serious about formulating an alternative strategy for negotiations on the future of the Palestinian people.

## Jewish settlers vandalise cars of Halhoul residents

TEL AVIV, Feb. 27 (AP) -- About 30 cars owned by West Bank Palestinians were destroyed tonight in what Arab leaders charged was a rampage by Jewish settlers.

Israel radio reported that one suspect, a former resident of the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba near Hebron, was arrested in connection with the mass vandalism in the West Bank town of Halhoul. The vandals smashed windcreens and headlights, slashed tires, broke in the doors and ripped up the car upholstery, witnesses said.

"They came down in a pickup truck from Kiryat Arba at two in the morning," said Fahd Qawasmeh, mayor of Hebron.

"They used iron pipes to smash the cars, and when the owners came out to protect their property, they threatened them with guns."

Mr. Qawasmeh and other Palestinian leaders sent telegrams of protest to Defence Minister Ezer Weizman and to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, claiming that the vandals were acting with the tacit sanction of Israeli authorities.

A military spokesman said that later in the day, an Arab youth from the village of Dura, near Hebron, tried to enter an army base, "the guard told him to stop and identify himself, and he turned to run. The guard called again and then fired a warning shot, and then a shot at the legs."

The youth was hit in the leg and taken to Hadassah hospital in Occupied Jerusalem.

Mr. Qawasmeh was to issue a statement for the United Nations tomorrow on Jewish settlement in the occupied territories. The U.N. had asked him to attend its debate on Jewish settlement, but Israeli authorities refused him permission to go on the grounds that the debate was outside the scope of his job as mayor.

Halhoul Mayor Mohammad Milhem, in Amman for consultation with the joint Jordanian-PLO committee to support the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the occupied territories, said he had received a telephone call from the West Bank describing the mass vandalism.

## TODAY'S WEATHER LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

It will be partly cloudy, with scattered rain showers. Wind will be southwesterly moderate. In Akaba, it will be partly cloudy with a chance of scattered showers. Winds northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	4	10
Akaba	10	22
Deserts	4	15
Jordan Valley	10	15

U.S. dollar	296.50/298.50
U.K. sterling	675.70/679.70
West German mark	168.10/169.10
Swiss franc	177.50/178.60
French franc	71.60/72.00
Italian lire	36.30/36.50
(for every 100)	
Japanese yen	119.60/120.30
(for every 100)	
Dutch guilder	152.50/153.40
Belgium franc	105.60/106.20
Swedish crown	70.60/71.00

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	4460	1,830	1,830	1,830
Al Ejlil Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	300	3,250	3,250	3,250
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	3400	1,600	1,560	1,600
Arabian Seas Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 10,000	620	12,500	12,130	12,130
Bank of Jordan	JD 10,000	1300	13,150	12,120	13,150
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	1000	2,390	2,380	2,380
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	5537	1,700	1,690	1,700
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	1000	2,150	2,150	2,150
Jordan National Bank	JD 10,000	300	15,300	15,300	15,300
Jordanian Co. for Paper Manufacture and Trade	JD 1,000	50	1,230	1,230	1,230
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	500	4,410	4,400	4,410
Dar Al Sha'ab	JD 1,000	9200	1,210	1,210	1,210
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	150	1,400	1,400	1,400
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	2450	1,050	1,020	1,020
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	6969	3,400	3,400	3,400
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	251	31,190	29,600	29,600
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 10,000	10	11,600	11,600	11,600
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	1850	1,710	1,700	1,700
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	5351	2,270	2,250	2,250
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	42045	1,160	1,120	1,140
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	232	21,600	21,300	21,300
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	3000	1,360	1,300	1,360
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1600	2,450	2,400	2,400
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	2264	10,500	10,400	10,450
National Steel Industry	JD 10,000	400	15,750	15,750	15,750

Total Volume Traded on Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1980: JD 208,957

Total number of shares traded: 94,139

## TIME The World News Magazine

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WINTER OLYMPICS: GLORIOUS ATHLETIC FEATS ON THE ICE AND SKI SLOPES.

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## Basketball roundup

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP) — It was the kind of game you'd like to forget, but can't. And that suits Lenny Wilkens just fine. "We were embarrassed," the coach of the Seattle SuperSonics said after his team was thrashed by the Los Angeles Lakers 131-108 last night. "We will remember it — and we won't let them forget it."

The victory was Los Angeles' seventh in a row and 18th straight at home, where the Lakers have a 30-3 record. It put them one game ahead of the defending National Basketball Association champion Sonics in the tough Pacific Division race. The Lakers played superbly, hitting 58 of 96 field goal attempts, a .604 pace, with Kareem Abdul-Jabbar leading the way with 31 points on 12-of-16. The Sonics were 42-of-94 for .447. The Lakers also outrebounded the Sonics 60-40, with Abdul-Jabbar and Jamaal Wilkes grabbing 11 each. And Los Angeles led 40-27 in assists, with Earvin Johnson handing out 13. The Lakers broke the game open in the third quarter, extending a 66-52 halftime lead to 90-69 midway through the period. Seattle never really threatened after that and suffered its most lopsided loss of the season. Dennis Johnson led Seattle with 30 points.

In other games, Celtics 108, Hawks 97: Rick Robey scored a season-high 27 points and grabbed 13 rebounds as Boston beat Atlanta in a battle of division leaders before an arena record crowd of 15,622 at the rebuilt Hartford Civic Centre Coliseum. The man Robey has been filling in for at center for Boston, Dave Cowens, made his first appearance since Jan. 22 and contributed six points in 14 minutes.

76ers 98, Blazers 96: Julius Erving stole a Calvin Natt pass and fed Maurice Cheeks for a layup with 25 seconds left to give Philadelphia its victory. Erving, who led all scorers with 29 points, tied the game at 96 with a twisting jumper with 43 seconds to go. Philadelphia's Lionel Hollins, playing against Portland for the first time since being traded by the Blazers earlier this month, scored 25 points.

Rockets 93, Pacers 88: Moses Malone's 24 points and 17 helped Houston beat Indiana. Calvin Murphy added 16 points for the Rockets and surpassed the 15,000-point mark for his career.

Kings 119, Warriors 99: Kansas City kept its Midwest Division lead over Milwaukee at 2½ games by beating Golden State

behind 29 points by Otis Birdsong and 26 by Phil Ford. The Kings erased a 37-51 halftime deficit by outscoring the Warriors 34-16 in the third quarter, in which they shot 72 per cent and outrebounded Golden State 16-4.

Bucks 122, Clippers 88: Rookie Pat Cummings scored 25 points, his high as a pro, as the Bucks handed San Diego its fifth loss in the last six starts. Cummings had 13 points and four rebounds in the second quarter to help Milwaukee to a 61-42 halftime lead and Clippers never caught up.

Bulls 105, Jazz 85: Reggie Theus had 25 points, 11 assists and 8 steals for the Bulls who pulled away in the final period, outscoring Utah 37-21 in the fourth quarter.

Nuggets 121, Suns 112: Dan Issel had 31 points and 20 rebounds as Denver posted its fourth victory in the last six games, pulling in front with a 21-4 spurt in the third quarter. Issel ignited the winning surge with a pair of baskets.

## Olympic ski champion loses race

WATERVILLE VALLEY, New Hampshire, Feb. 27 (R)—Double Olympic Champion Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden tasted defeat for the first time in 16 successive giant slalom ski races here today. Stenmark, winner of the slalom and giant slalom gold medals at Lake Placid, crashed on his first run in the World Cup Qualifier won by Austrian Hans Enn. The taciturn Swede bravely completed the course after his spill but his remarkable winning run, which began in March, 1978, was over.

## New Zealand wins second cricket test

CHRISTCHURCH, Feb. 27 (R)—The second cricket test between New Zealand and the West Indies, which had packed drama and ill-temper into its earlier days petered out in a draw here today. New Zealand lead 1-0 in the series. The third and final test opens in Auckland on Friday. Today, with the West Indians on 447 for five in their second innings, both teams gave up the attempt to find a winner 35 minutes early.

Colin King had become the fifth man to score a century in the match when he hit the final ball—from Geoff Howarth, who had scored the first New Zealand century-high over the long on boundary. Earlier Gordon Greenidge and Desmond Haynes had taken their stand to 225—a West Indian first wicket record against New Zealand—having wiped out all but seven runs of the first innings arrears. Three short of his 100, Greenidge was taken at the wicket off Gary Troup. After lunch Haynes followed him out. When Jeremy Coney had him caught at square leg he had hit 122, including 17 fours and three sixes, in 263 minutes.

## Wolverhampton downs Liverpool

LONDON, Feb. 27 (R)—Results of English football league matches last night were: Division One—Wolverhampton one, Liverpool zero. Division Two—Charlton zero, Watford zero; Fulham one, Bristol Rovers one; Notts County one, Wrexham one.



President Carter welcomes Olympic skater Eric Heiden, White House on Monday. Heiden, winner of five gold medals Lake Placid Olympics, was invited for lunch with the president. (AP photo)

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## Taiwanese 707 explodes after landing in Manila

MANILA, Philippines, Feb. 27 (Agencies) — A Taiwanese 707 jetliner exploded in flames today after an engine fell off on landing, but China Airlines officials said all but three of the 135 aboard were known to have survived.

The three were listed as missing. Mr. Jaime Cruz, chief of the Manila rescue centre, said no bodies were found on the plane, and officials speculated that the three survivors but did not report to rescue workers.

Mr. Richard Yu, the airline's manager at Manila International Airport, said 74 of the 124 passengers and seven of the 11 crew members aboard the Boeing 707 were uninjured.

Ten passengers were treated for slight injuries at hospitals, and 57 passengers and four crew members were hospitalized, mainly for treatment of severe burns, he said.

One of the hospitalized crew members is stewardess Wang Wen Hwang, whom airline officials credited with saving several lives by remaining inside the burning aircraft despite severely burned arms and legs.

Witnesses said the four-engine 707 landed nose down, bounced at least twice, then skidded hundreds of metres before it stopped in front of the airport terminal and caught fire. The explosion followed.

Nine Japanese were known to be among the passengers, according to a flight manifest. Most of the 93 Taiwan Chinese aboard were with tour groups, the airline said. The plane was on a round-trip flight from Taiwan to Manila.

Mr. Armando Trinidad, a member of the ground crew waiting for it, said just before it touched down one of the four engines dropped off and "the plane sort of lost its balance." He said fire broke out immediately and then there was an explosion.

Firefighters brought the blaze in the aircraft's mid-section under control about 90 minutes after the crash. The nose and tail were intact.

A British survivor, Mrs. Veronica Jatzewski, 26, said the plane "started to land very steeply, very fast. Just after crossing a road, it straightened up a bit. When we landed it was with such a big bump, oxygen masks fell and parts of the cabin fell on us."

Mrs. Jatzewski said a passenger in the centre of the plane shouted that it was on fire. "We saw the plane was burning," she said, "but the crew were very good and they told everyone to be calm. They opened an exit, and everybody went down the chutes."

A report from Taipei said China Airlines President Su Hsiang and a group of aviation investigators left for Manila within hours of the crash to help probe the mishap.

Control tower officials said there was no indication from the pilot of any emergency before the plane touched down.

Mr. Wilfredo Encarnacion, a Filipino passenger who escaped unhurt, told reporters there was no sign of any emergency.

## Tito's doctors disclose loss of blood as condition worsens

BELGRADE, Feb. 27 (R) — President Tito's condition worsened dangerously today. Doctors disclosed a new complication in his gravely weakened state, loss of blood.

The sudden haemorrhage was announced in a bulletin which said the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader remained critically ill with pneumonia and a gradually weakening heart.

He has been close to death at least three times in the last 47 days. Official sources said they now believed the end was imminent, perhaps a matter of days.

The bulletin gave no details of the haemorrhage, and no indication whether the bleeding was internal or external. President Tito's left leg was amputated on Jan. 20 to relieve an acute circulatory blockage.

Medical sources said the bulletin was too vaguely phrased to interpret clearly, but that loss of blood in his generally grave condition was obviously very serious and could accelerate death.

The medical bulletin issued at Ljubljana, northern Yugoslavia said there was not change in his general condition, except that "a tendency towards bleeding" had become more evident.

It was the first time that the doctors had mentioned haemorrhage. In a bulletin yesterday, they said they had failed to check his pneumonia and that frequent disturbances of heart rhythm had been noted.

President Tito is also suffering from kidney failure, and his kidney functions have been taken over by a dialysis machine. Each of his ailments is serious enough to cause death.

"In addition to occurrences in the lungs and heart, which were mentioned yesterday, a tendency towards bleeding has also become more evident. Further intensive measures of treatment are continuing," today's bulletin said.

A Yugoslav official described the president's condition this morning as "very bad."

## Carter, Reagan score solid victories in New Hampshire

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 27 (R) — President Carter today took firm command of the 1980 Democratic presidential race with a New Hampshire primary election victory which left Senator Edward Kennedy a distant long-shot.

The year's first full-scale primary yesterday produced an equally dramatic result on the Republican side, where former California governor Ronald Reagan stunned pollsters with a landslide win over former United Nations ambassador George Bush, the previous frontrunner.

With virtually all votes tallied, Mr. Carter was a 49 to 39 per cent victor over Mr. Kennedy in a state which borders the senator's state of Massachusetts and was viewed as part of his home turf.

California Governor Jerry Brown had ten per cent and two minor candidates shared the rest of the vote.

Among the Republicans, Mr. Reagan scored 50 per cent. Mr. Bush 23 per cent — the polls had rated them even — and Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee 13 per cent.

Congressman John Anderson of Illinois got ten per cent of the Republican vote and three other candidates with two per cent or less.

A mere handful of the U.S. voting populace, about 250,000 people, took part in the primary and their decisions sent only a few delegates to this summer's national conventions which will choose the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates for the November election.

But the New Hampshire primary carried special weight in U.S. politics for the trend it is supposed to reveal and the early momentum it has given the winning presidential candidate in every general election since 1952.

Analysts offered instant interpretations of the devastating damage done to Senator Kennedy's dreams of restoring the family political dynasty to the White House, and they also dwelt at length on Mr. Reagan's rebirth as a powerful challenger.

Winners and losers alike went on camera to claim a victory or make light of defeat. Each, including Mr. Kennedy, assured supporters he was still in the race.

"We got almost 40 per cent of the vote," Mr. Kennedy told glum campaign supporters in a hearty effort to buy their morale.

"Four years ago (in the 1976 New Hampshire primary) Jimmy Carter got 28 per cent of the vote and he claimed victory and we're claiming victory tonight."

But the senator threw back his head and laughed at his own remark. It rang hollow in light of

the fact Mr. Carter in 1976 was a neophyte on the political scene in a six-way race and not a Kennedy campaigning in a New England state where Kennedys were once beyond challenge.

According to surveys of voters leaving the polls, Mr. Kennedy made little headway in his efforts to blast Mr. Carter's economic and foreign policies and suffered from a negative personal image based partly on the 1969 Chappaquiddick accident in which a young woman secretary died in a car he was driving.

At the White House, where he has remained aloof from campaigning during the Iran hostage and Afghan crises, President Carter claimed the outcome proved "the people support what we are doing in international affairs and the problem of inflation."

Mr. Kennedy could expect a win next week in his home state of Massachusetts. But beyond that, political strategists anticipated one Carter victory after another in the south, his home region, the midwest and beyond.

Among Republicans, Mr. Reagan, the 69-year-old former film star, expressed elation that New Hampshire voters ignored claims that he was too old and apparently liked his get-tough foreign and defence policies.

Mr. Bush, apparently hurt by a nasty last-minute mud-slinging contest with his fellow candidates, told supporters not to worry about this loss but to go on building on earlier wins in Iowa and Puerto Rico.

Nevertheless, the immediate advantage seemed to be Mr. Reagan's as the long 16-state primary schedule headed south into conservative areas that are considered his stronghold.

## And strong military presence Rhodesia elections begin with enthusiastic turnout

SALISBURY, Feb. 27 (R) — White Rhodesian troops armed with mortars, machineguns and rifles swept through Salisbury's black townships on heavy lorries today as Rhodesia's first independence elections gathered pace.

Despite a slow start in early morning drizzle, polling soon picked up with thousands of Africans standing in long lines, dancing and singing as they awaited their turns at the ballot box.

The most vocal supporters seemed to be those of guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF (Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front).

The strong military presence in the black townships was part of a gigantic security clamp-down during the three-day vote.

A military call-up has put around 100,000 men in the field—more than for last year's elections at the height of the guerrilla war.

British Governor Lord Soames, who toured polling booths in black

he would accept any outcome of the voting.

A few hours later, Lord Soames, in an eve-of-poll broadcast to the nation, appeared more confident than at any time during his two-month tenure of office in Salisbury that the elections would be free and fair.

He said that despite the intimidation and violence which he had seen, he believed the elections "will bring Rhodesia the government of her choice, and relief and recognition will be brought."

And in the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam, leaders of the five-black front-line states surrounding Rhodesia issued a surprisingly mild statement after hastily-called summit meeting to discuss alleged British rigging of the Rhodesian election.

Diplomats noted that the statement did not threaten that the front-line states would support a return to guerrilla war if the Patriotic Front parties of Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Joshua Nkomo failed to win power. Such a resolution had been predicted in some quarters before the summit.

But despite the optimism, then were obvious signs of official trepidation inside Rhodesia over the maintenance of law and order during the transfer of power which will follow the three days of polling.

It was seen as a supreme irony that only now, when seven years of conflict have ended, has Salisbury taken on the appearance of a city at war.

Pre-election assessments of the voting have been sketchy, but few doubt that the largest slice of the poll will go to Mr. Mugabe, whose forces infiltrated vast areas of southern, eastern and central Rhodesia during the war.

At his press conference yesterday, Mr. Mugabe predicted outright victory for his ZANU-PF party but said he would nevertheless accept "the impossible" defeat.

The Marxist-leaning guerrilla leader said that if he was elected he would embark on a mass land distribution programme to vastly improve social conditions for Rhodesia's seven million Africans.

Apart from Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe's only serious rival is outgoing prime minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who enjoys widespread allegiance among moderate blacks.

No single party is expected to gain a clear majority in the voting, which ends on Friday, and the government which takes the country to independence in March will be the result of party alliances.

Lord Soames will ask the marquis to command a majority in the House of Assembly which will include 50 blacks and 27 whites already elected to form a government.

Lord Soames

townships, told reporters: "I believe the message has got through that the vote is secret. There is good turn-out."

But a handful of militant ZANU-PF supporters shouted at one polling booth, "Go home Soames, we want a free and fair election."

International observers from more than 20 countries were on hand to determine whether the election was free and fair.

The 657 polling stations, almost half of them mobile, will stay open until seven p.m. in urban areas and four p.m. in rural areas. Results of the election will be announced next Tuesday.

Party officials were on hand at the polling sites to canvass last-minute support. But they observed the election rules by keeping more than 100 metres from the actual polling booths.

Guerrilla leader Mugabe, encouraged by what he regards as an almost invincible election victory, returned to his home yesterday where he pushed up his differences with Lord Soames and announced that

Mr. Clark's argument is that strong provinces will make a strong Canada.

He learned French and used it whenever he was in Quebec, in an effort to convince Quebecers that not all English-Canadians were centralists who only spoke their own tongue.

Now, Mr. Levesque will have to deal with Mr. Trudeau, a popular, fluently bilingual Quebecer—an ardent separatist.

During the election campaign, Mr. Trudeau said the Quebec referendum was the "big danger," and it was up to Canadians to ensure that it was won by federalist forces.

In his lighter moments, Mr. Levesque has stated recently that he would prefer to be dealing with Mr. Trudeau "just for the sport of it."

But he told reporters recently that the big Liberal victory could permeate the "noisy circle" of confrontation between Quebec and Ottawa.

"We could be paralysed for long time if there is not counter-balance the other way," he said—meaning that he wanted Quebecers to vote just as he would in his referendum.

Quebec has always been strong Liberal territory in national elections, though Quebecers have often changed allegiance in provincial elections, such as in 1977 when they elected Mr. Levesque's nationalist Parti Quebecois.

Some commentators see Quebec's big Liberal vote in the general election—73 out of 100 contested seats—as the forerunners of a solid "no" to the referendum proposal.

Among them is the leader of Liberal opposition to Mr. Levesque in Quebec, Mr. Claude Ryan, who called it "a new expression of Quebecers' preference for the federalist option."

And even if the "sovereign association" plan is rejected, Mr. Trudeau will still have to face the problem of Quebec nationalism fuelled by bitterness of defeat.

REUTERS

## Pakistan, Brazil reaffirm plans for own atomic programmes

VIENNA, Feb. 27 (R)—Pakistan and Brazil, two emerging nuclear countries in the developing world, have reaffirmed their intention to build independent national atomic energy programmes.

Delegates from the two countries, both of which have been criticised by the U.S. for their atomic plans, stated their decisions at the conference of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE) here yesterday.

The 54-nation conference, which began on Monday, marks the end of a two-year study launched by President Carter to persuade other countries to restrict reprocessing of spent uranium used in ordinary reactors, since the plutonium produced in the process could be used to make atomic bombs. The speeches were made available today.

"We believe sovereign states must be free to choose the course suitable to them for developing their peaceful nuclear energy programmes," Pakistani chief delegates M.S. Khan told the conference.

We do not accept the thesis that, for economic reasons, reprocessing, enrichment and fast breeder reactors should be confined to a few countries," he added.

"What should stand out first and foremost is the inalienable right of each and every country to fully develop nuclear energy for peaceful ends, and to the unhindered exercise of that right whenever its energy needs so justify."

Pakistan and Brazil came under U.S. criticism for ordering uranium enrichment and reprocessing plants from France and West Germany following India's successful nuclear explosion in 1974.

Many INFCE participants support uranium reprocessing since it allows them to use the plutonium repeatedly in fast breeder reactors, other schemes tied to consumer prices.

But most sentiment is for cuts in federal spending. "We are looking at the budget," Mr. James McIntyre, director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, told the National Governors Association.

"I still think it would be important to balance the budget as soon as possible."

What administration officials insist is part of a constant review of the economic situation has intensified, however, with the report last week that consumer prices shot up at a 1.4 per cent clip in January. That translates into an annual rate of 18.2 per cent, well above the 13.3 per cent rate over 1979.

Following those grim statistics, President Carter held an extraordinary session with his economic advisers at the White House on Sunday night. Then, in an interview with newspaper editors released yesterday, the

## Carter considering steps to stem inflationary trend

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (R) — President Carter is considering major new spending cuts and a possible balanced budget to stem what he sees as a very disturbing inflationary trend, U.S. officials said yesterday.

They said his \$15.8 billion deficit budget for the 1981 financial year may already be outdated because of the jump in consumer prices in January at an annual 18.2 per cent rate.

Of the options available, mandatory wage and price controls are viewed as a hindrance to the anti-inflation effort. Also, congressional leaders feel there is no time to authorise controls, which Mr. Carter in any case strongly opposes.

Options being considered in the administration and Congress include selective credit controls, which Mr. Carter has power to impose, new authority for the administration to delay business price increases, and limits on hikes in benefits for social security and

other schemes tied to consumer prices. But most sentiment is for cuts in federal spending.

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president said that inflation, as well as energy, had reached a crisis stage.

Mr. McIntyre told Reuters that no decisions had been reached yet and cautioned against expecting any dramatic announcements soon.

"We're not in a panic," he said. "We're not grasping at straws. If we do something, it will be well thought out."

Mr. McIntyre declined to go into specifics on the review but said officials were looking at both 1980 and 1981 budgets.

The 1981 budget, for the year beginning next October 1, contained a \$15.8 billion deficit. At the same time, the president increased by \$16 billion the

planned spending for the 1980 budget and projected a \$39.8 billion 1980 deficit.

The congressional budget office, however, estimated the 1981 deficit as more likely to be about \$30 billion.

Economist Alan Greenspan, who estimated a \$30 billion 1981 deficit, said the most effective step by Mr. Carter and Congress to show they were serious about fighting inflation would be to cut spending sharply in the 1981 budget.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker said a tighter administration fiscal policy would take some pressure off his central bank and help pull down soaring interest rates.

## Trudeau's inheritance

By John Rogers

OTTAWA — The incapable headaches of energy and regional autonomy face Mr. Pierre Trudeau as he returns to power after a nine-month break from the job he held for 11 years. He must also struggle with a lopsided imbalance in his political base.

The enigmatic and urbane prime minister-elect, who led Canada from 1968 until last May, has won a strong mandate from voters disenchanted with the leadership of Mr. Joe Clark.

Mr. Clark, 40, and his Progressive Conservative Party lost the recent general election largely because he failed to command confidence in his capacity to lead the nation, though Canadians gave him full marks for effort.

Mr. Trudeau's Liberal Party won a solid parliamentary majority, because voters—who rejected him only last May when Mr. Clark came to power in a general election—decided he was the better of two imperfect options.

However, Mr. Trudeau's problems will stem from the fact that the Liberals' support was not evenly spread, coming mostly from eastern Canada, particularly his own home province of Quebec.

The Liberals won 146 seats in the 282-member national parliament here, half of them from Quebec and not a single one from the three wealthy western provinces, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

These three provinces produce the vast majority of Canada's oil, natural gas and timber, both for domestic use and for export to the United States, in the case of oil and gas, and to Japan, in the case of timber and minerals such as

coal.

So support for the 60-year-old prime minister is lopsided, and that's the source of two of his problems—relations with the provinces and energy pricing.

The third problem, and the one closest to Mr. Trudeau's heart, is how to tackle separatist feeling in Quebec.

And behind all three is an issue central to the 113-year-old Canadian confederation—the division of powers between the national, or federal, government and the governments of the provinces.

It is one of the issues on which Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Clark have clear differences.

Mr. Clark wanted to give more power to the provinces, especially over their natural resources.

To the anger of industrial Ontario, a big oil consumer, he reached a tentative new agreement on oil pricing with the Alberta government of Premier Peter Lougheed.

He also pledged provincial control of offshore resources to Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford after promising funds of oil were made off the east coast, giving the traditionally poor Atlantic fishing province dreams of wealth.

Mr. Clark had the advantage in both of these cases of dealing with premiers who also belonged to his own party. Yet, even so, his talks with them sometimes looked like negotiations between enemies.

As one of his first tasks, Mr. Trudeau will have to negotiate with both men, as leader of the rival Liberal Party with a record of deep commitment to strong central government.

He once accused Mr. Clark of governing "like head waiter to the provinces," and declared during the recent election campaign: "There has to be a voice speaking for Canada. We will not give into the provinces every time they say boo."

Mr. Peckford has said he does not anticipate a fight with Mr. Trudeau over offshore resources, but expects the issue to be worked out "in a reasonable way."

But Mr. Lougheed has gone straight on the attack.

He told a press conference a fresh agreement on the pricing of Canadian crude oil, most of which comes from Alberta, would have to be worked out with the new government.

And he said he would not accept a pricing system that gave Alberta less revenue than it would have got under a tentative pact made in the dying days of Mr. Clark's government last year.

That accord would have given Alberta 45 per cent of the price of each barrel of oil—the same amount as at present, but with the advantage of higher prices which Mr. Clark planned to boost by \$4.50 a year from next year until 1985.

Those planned price rises, together with an 18-cent-per-gallon increase in taxes on petrol, were at the centre of Mr. Clark's economic thinking.

He noted that Canadians paid less than half the world price for home-produced oil.

Mr. Clark's image as an uninspiring, even blundering, leader played more of a role in his electoral defeat, but the threat of more expensive oil also swayed some voters against him.

The young Conservative leader apparently failed to persuade Canadians that oil had to be expensive in Canada, which imports only 30 per cent of its needs, for conservation purposes and because it had become so in other countries which did not produce any of their own.

Mr. Trudeau had acknowledged there would be price increases, but promised they would be less than those foreseen in the budget whose defeat in parliament two months ago ousted Mr. Clark's government and sparked the election.

Mr. Trudeau's formula is to keep down the price of Canadian "old oil" from existing wells. He wants to compute a "made in Canada" oil price by blending the low "old oil" price with that of more expensive "new oil" from



Pierre Trudeau, Canada's prime minister-elect

newly-discovered wells, and imported oil from the Middle East, Mexico and Venezuela.

However, he has not yet divulged how much a barrel of oil—and hence, oil royalties and taxes, a gallon of petrol or heating oil—will cost.

Some experts reckon it will end up costing the same as it would have under Mr. Clark.

Apart from oil prices and political hostility in the west, Mr. Trudeau faces trouble in the province where he has the greatest support—Quebec.

The French-speaking province has long resented what it regards as a raw deal in a bicultural, but English-dominated, country.

It prides itself on its distinct national identity and culture, which the fiercely nationalist government of Premier Rene Leves-

que claims can only be upheld by Quebec's becoming a politically separate entity.

But he wants a sovereign Quebec to retain close economic links with Canada. He calls his package "sovereignty-association," and will seek a mandate to negotiate it with the central government in a referendum next May or June.

When Mr. Trudeau was in power before, he strongly opposed Quebec separatism, and crushed separatist guerrilla action and demonstrations in October 1970 by invoking emergency measures and calling in the army.

For Mr. Levesque, Mr. Clark posed his own difficulties by being so conciliatory towards the provinces that he deprived them of a federal target to shout at.



Spyros Kyprianou

## Seeking support on Cyprus issue Kyprianou to hold talks in Paris, London, Rome

PARIS, Feb. 27 (Agencies) — Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou arrived yesterday for talks with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in a new drive aimed at enlisting international support for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem.

He is due to see the French president tomorrow before flying to London to meet with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

President Kyprianou, greeted with full military honours at Orly airport, is expected that sooner or later Turkey will have to discuss with Cyprus a peaceful settlement rather than partition, Cypriot officials said.

He insists on a peaceful solution which will safeguard the independence and integrity of the island republic, they added.

Mr. Kyprianou told airport newsmen before leaving Cyprus that he would seek to "dispel the erroneous impression in Western Europe" that the Greek-Cypriot

side and the Cyprus Government were opposed to the resumption of the deadlocked peace talks with the Turkish side.

"We want a dialogue. What we reject is unacceptable preconditions and a predetermined settlement of the problem through partition, as demanded by Turkey," Mr. Kyprianou said.

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has been pressing both the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot sides for a resumption of intercommunal negotiations in accordance with a 1979 U.N. General Assembly resolution.

The resolution also called for the withdrawal of Turkish forces from Cyprus and the free movement of Cypriot refugees back to their homes.

Cypriot officials here said Turkey still maintained 28,000 troops in Cyprus since its military intervention on the island in July 1974.

While President Kyprianou confers with President Giscard d'Estaing, his Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis will meet French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet for more detailed talks.